Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1806. [No. 1618.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

For Liverpool,
(To sail with all convenient speed)

The new, fast sailing
SHIP
INTREPID,
Captain SMITH;
Will take freight on moderate terms if early application is made to the master on board, or to

Marsteller and Young.

May 29. otf

FOR SALE,
On board the ship INTREPID, *lying at Conway's wharf*,
1500 sacks Liverpool stoved Salt
100 tons common do.
A few boxes Crown Window Glass, of different sizes
Some crates well assorted Earthen Ware
One cask Crucibles and empty Bottles.

They will be sold low if applied for immediately and taken from on board.

Apply to
Marsteller and Young.

May 29. d

SALT—afloat.

The CARGO of the Ship Alexandria, Capt. Brandt,
—CONSISTING OF—
9000 bushels Coarse Lymington SALT,

Will be sold on very reasonable terms, if immediate application is made.

Lawrason & Fowle.

May 27. d

Colston and Turner,

Have received from New York, and are now opening at their *Linen Store*, on Royal street, opp site Mr. James Russell's,

AN ASSORTMENT OF
Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths, brown Hollands, Platillas, and Ticklenburgs.
And daily expect,
Diapers, Checks, Hempens, Dowlass, Sheetings, Threads, &c.
Also for Sale,
A few chests of Imperial and Hyson Tea, of the latest importations—and 50 sacks of Liverpool Salt.

May 9. d

BOTTLED BEER.

To-Morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if encouraged, each succeeding morning,
A dray with BOTTLED BEER will go about town;

When the citizens may supply themselves with that wholesome beverage at six pence per bottle, to be paid for on delivery.

☞ Orders from the country and shipping orders will be executed on the shortest notice.—Apply to

T. CRUSE.

May 8.

FOR SALE,
(If applied for immediately)
A small Still of 12 gallons, with Worm and Tub in perfect order. It is calculated for use at all times, having an iron stove fitted to work in it—calculated for private families.—Apply to

Dr. Douglass,
Lower end of Prince street.

May 30. eo3t*

SEED POTATOES.

I have received from New-York, 50 barrels of SEED POTATOES, of an *extraordinary good kind*, which I will sell low.

Mordecai Miller.

May 30. d

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP
A N N,
Charles Bradford, Master;
Burthen 350 hogsheads tobacco. She is a fine strong ship, well found, and will be ready to take in a cargo in 10 days.

Apply to
Robert T. Hooe & Co.

May 31 d

FRESH TEAS.

The Subscriber has just received by Capt. ELLWOOD, *from Philadelphia*,
IMPERIAL
HYSON,
YOUNG HYSON, *and*
HYSON-SKIN } *TEAS*,
Of the latest importations, and of a *choice quality*.

James Douglass.

May 31. e3t

Spring Goods.

I. & M. SCHOLFIELD,
Have just received,
A large and general assortment of *GOODS*, suitable to the season, which they will sell at most reduced prices for *cash only*, or good notes negociable in the bank of Alexandria;
Consisting of the following Articles,
VIZ.

SUPERFINE CLOTHS
First chip long nankeens
Do. do. short do.
Do. do. blue do.
Cotton cassimeres
Gurrahs, baftas
Cossahs, sannas
Plain and laced cambric
Do. and figured lenoes
Cross-bar'd Italian silks
Shambray muslins, assorted
Laced cambric shawls
Figured lenoe shawls
Plain and cross-bar'd cambric shawls
Brown and white platillas
Shirting cambric
Dowlas
German sheeting
Brown do
Dimities, assorted
Cambric dimity
Chintzes and calicoes
Marseilles vest patterns
Jeans
Silk and kid gloves
Sarsenets, assorted
English sewing silks, assorted
Threads, assorted
Yellow, red, blue and brown bandanoes
Colored camorics
Ribands, assorted
Gauzes
India and British book muslins
Madras handkerchiefs
Romal do.
Grandrills
Ladies' and Gentlemens' cotton and silk hosiery
India checks
Pins
Linen pocket handkerchiefs
Crapes
Mantua and Lutestrings
Silk suspenders
Printed jeans
Irish linens, assorted
Silk shawls, assorted,
With a variety of other Articles.

THEY ALSO HAVE
Three brick dwelling and two brick Warehouses,
To rent on the most moderate terms.
AND WILL FURNISH
ROUND & SQUARE TIMBER,
On the shortest notice.

May 29. dtf

The Subscriber,
At his manufactory, Water street, offers
FOR SALE,
A quantity of Mould and Dipt Candles.
Upwards of ten thousand weight
White and Brown SOAP.

And will shortly have ready for delivery a large parcel
He continues the Bottling business as usual, and has on hand, a large stock of
Old bottled Porter and pale Ale,
Part of it nearly twelve months in bottles, received in hogsheads from the brewery of Messrs. Abbott and Steward, Philadelphia (late Mr. Isaac W. Morris) the whole of which on trial will be found not inferior in quality to any ever imported from London.

WM. DUNLAP.

May 19 s9

For Freight or Charter,

The Ship
ENTERPRIZE,
Captain Colcord,
About 300 hogsheads burthen—now laying at Merchants wharf—a fine new vessel. A preference will be given to *Liverpool*, and advances made on consignment to Messrs. Logan, Lenox and Co.

William Hodgson.

Who has for sale, on board said ship,
500 sacks Liverpool stoved Salt,
6000 bushels do, coarse.

May 24. d

Plaister Paris & Lime—afloat.

100 tons Plaister Paris,
70 casks Lime,
On board Brig Nancy, Captain Hall,
AND FOR SALE, BY
Lawrason & Fowle,

Who have also received by said Brig, Schooner Dove, and Packet, from Baltimore,
30 boxes Cod Fish
70 do. Mould and Dipt Candles
120 do. Half Boxes Brown Soap
1 Bale Beerboon Gurrahs
Imperial, } TEAS,
Young Hyson } *of the latest importations.*
20 barrels N. E. Rum
75 casks Bilbona Gunpowder
10 cases Fig Blue
In Store,
Prime Beef and Pork
Russia and Ravens Duck
Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas
Muscovado Sugar
Casks Claret and Madeira Wine
200 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
50 do. Chocolate, &c. &c.

For Freight,
The Brig NANCY,
R. B. HALL, Master;
Burthen about 1200 barrels. She is in good order and will be ready to receive a cargo in three days.

Apply as above.

May 21. d.

O. P. FINLEY,
FAIRFAX STREET;
Has imported in the William and John, Captain Woodhouse,
A large and general assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c.

Which he will dispose of by wholesale and retail, on the accustomed terms to punctual customers.

May 15. d3w

JUST IMPORTED,
Per ship WILLIAM MURDOCH, *from London*,
A PARCEL OF
SPRING GOODS,
Amongst which are
Printed Calicoes and Cambrics,
Narrow cord, tape stripe, and cambric dimities,
Cotton chambrine, and chambray muslins,
Plain and figured Italian sarsenets,
Plain jaconet and cambric muslins,
A great variety of fashionable fancy muslins, shawls, veils, and handkerchiefs,
Hosiery, silk gloves, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
Richard Veitch & Co.

May 13. d1m

N. B. Many of the above GOODS are in suitable packages for the West India market, and entitled to Drawback.

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24 hogsheads retailing Molasses
24 do. Sugar, of good quality
26 barrels Beef, Salem inspection
1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine
5 boxes Cotton Cards
2 sacks Sago
2 do. Licorice Root
Barrels of Clover and herds Grass Seed
A quantity of red Soal Leather, and
100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale, by
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26. d

ROBERT GRAY
Has just received,
The first half Volume of Dr. *Rees's* NEW CYCLOPÆDIA,

☞ Subscribers are requested to send for their Copies, which must be paid for on delivery.

May 30.

Just Received by the ship Ann,
And for SALE,
A quantity of fresh Lisbon LEMONS in boxes
English Walnuts
Figs in frails
Also on hand,
Fresh Limes
Tamarinds
Oranges
Prunes
Raisins in boxes, and a variety of other Fruits, Nuts, &c.
A few barrels of fat Mackrel, for family use
120 barrels of excellent Herrings and Shad (inspected
Claret Wine, of an excellent quality, in boxes of one dozen each
Sugar in hhds. and barrels
Whiskey in barrels
About 100 bushels of excellent Seed Potatoes, and a general assortment of
Groceries, as usual.
Also Just Received from Philadelphia,
An assortment of Painted MARKET BASKETS.

ABEL WILLIS.

Who shortly expects a cargo of PINE APPLES, LIMES, and other nice Fruits, and a few GREEN TURTLE, for the *Fourth of July*.

June 3. 6t

Seed Potatoes.

THOMAS SIMMS,
HAS RECEIVED,
Seed Potatoes, of an excellent quality.
Also, just received, per ship Ann,
Fresh Lemons, by the box
Oranges and limes,
English walnuts,
Soft shelled almonds,
Figs in frails,
Sweet-meats,
Nova Scotia Herrings in boxes,
Shad and Herrings by the barrel,
And a general assortment of Groceries.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on Monday the 26th of May, that notorious rogue named FRANK, formerly the property of colonel Fitzgerald: he is about 50 years of age, a yellowish complexion, and his head very grey. A reasonable reward will be paid for bringing him home.

THOS. SIMMS.

June 3 3t*

To the Public.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons indebted to *John A. Smith*, (a partner of mine in the blacksmith's shop) not to pay unto him the said *John A. Smith*, any accounts which he may render, as I shall consider them responsible for the same; and if any person shall credit him for any thing after this date, they are to consider me as not being responsible for the same.

John Parker.

June 3. d3t*

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons indebted to me, not to pay *John Parker* any accounts he may present for adjustment; as I shall consider them responsible for the same.

John A. Smith.

June 2. d3t*

FOR SALE,
By the subscribers,
Mould Candles, of a very superior quality, by the box
Window Glass, of different sizes
Bucellos Wine, in quarter casks
Lisbon Salt, and Willow Carpets
German Linens, of different descriptions.
ALSO,
100 hhds Maryland and Virginia Tobacco, part of which is well suited to the West India markets.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

May 12. eotf

FOR SALE,
PORK in barrels
New York prime and cargo BEEF
Hyson Skin and } TEAS
Southong }
Russia DUCK, and
A few kegs ESSENCE OF SPRUCE, by
DAN'L. MURGATROYD.

May 6 s9

Continuation of Foreign Intelligence selected from London and Greenock papers received at the office of the Daily Adverti. ser by the ship Fanny, captain Taylor, from Greenock, arrived at New York.

STATE PAPERS

Relative to the rupture between England and Prussia.

No. I. Copy of a dispatch from Francis James Jackson, esq. to the right hon. lord Mulgrave, dated Berlin, 27th January, 1806.

My Lord,

I have the honor of inclosing to your lordship a letter, which although dated yesterday, I have just received (4 P. M.) from baron Hardenberg. I hasten to forward it by estafette to the agent at Cuxhaven in the hopes of its arriving there in time for the Thursday's packet. I also send to lord Cathcart, by estafette, a copy of the Prussian minister's letter to me. I shall simply acknowledge the receipt of it, and inform his excellency, that I have forwarded his communication to your lordship. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) Francis James Jackson.

Right honorable lord Mulgrave, &c. &c. &c.

(Translation of inclosure in No. I.)

Sir,

I hasten to fulfil the promise given to lord Harrowby on the 8th of this month, to communicate to you, sir, as soon as a final decision should be taken on the subject, the additional circumstances relating to the security of the north of Germany, and to the guarantee by the king of the safety of the British troops which are in that part of the continent.

A messenger from Munich has just brought his majesty intelligence of the consummation of the arrangements which the present conjuncture of affairs has induced him to enter into with France, in order to save those countries, and especially the states of Hanover, from the misfortunes of another ruinous war, and to insure their tranquility. As these arrangements stipulate particularly the committing of that country to the exclusive guard of the Prussian troops; and to the administration of the king *until the conclusion of a peace between England and France;* his majesty could not delay taking the necessary measures for entry therein of a corps of his army, which will be under the orders of his excellency the general of cavalry count Schulenberg Kehnert, to whom also the king has confided the administration of the country. His majesty animated by the most lively desire to see the importance and urgency of the motives which have induced him to take these steps justly appreciated by his Britannic majesty, and his enlightened ministers, has directed baron Jacobi to give a detailed explanation thereof at London.

It would be superfluous to point out to your attention, how urgent and indispensible, in the present state of affairs, the re-embarkation of the English troops in the north of Germany is become, since the retreat of the foreign troops is the condition upon which France has promised not to order her troops to re-enter Hanover; and since also it was upon this supposition alone that the king guaranteed their security. I presume that lord Cathcart has already received, and is upon the point of executing the orders of court for the return of those troops, for which transports have been waiting for some time past. I have however to request, sir, that you would, for the purpose of still farther dispatch, write to the commander in chief on the subject; and, acquainting him with the present circumstances, that you would induce him to hasten, as far as depends on him, a measure which, in these circumstances, and the approaching arrival of our troops, will not admit of any delay. I request you to accept of the reiterated assurance of my high and perfect consideration.

(Signed) Hardenberg.

Berlin, Jan. 26, 1806.

To Mr. Jackson, &c.

No. II. His Prussian majesty's proclamation on taking temporary possession of the electorate of Hanover, dated 27th January, 1806. This proclamation appeared some time since in this paper, it stated, that his Prussian majesty took temporary possession of the electorate of Hanover until the conclusion of a general peace.

No. III. Copy of a note from Mr. sec'ry Fox, to baron Jacobi Kloest, dated 17th March, 1806.

The undersigned is commanded by his majesty to state to baron Jacobi Kloest, for the information of his court, the great anxiety felt by his majesty at the manner in which possession has been taken of the electorate of Hanover. If his Prussian majesty judged it expedient, in order to prevent French troops from approaching so near that part of his frontier, to take to himself the military occupation of the electorate; it does not appear to his majesty that it was by any means necessary that the civil government of that unhappy country should be subverted, or that an army more numerous, and consequently more injurious to the inhabitants, than necessity required, should be maintained there. His majesty relies with the greatest confidence on his Prussian majesty's declaration, that the present occupation is merely temporary; but his majesty cannot but express a wish, that the declaration on this point was more solemnly made in the face of Europe. The honor of the court of Berlin, as well as the consideration mutually due to each other from two princes so nearly connected in blood and alliance, seem to call for a clear explanation on this important subject.

His majesty on his part appears to be equally explicit and to put an end to all hopes (if such indeed have been entertained by the court of Berlin) that any convenience of political arrangement much less any offer of equivalent or indemnity, will ever induce his majesty so far to forget what is due to his own legitimate rights, as well as to the exemplary fidelity and attachment of his Hanoverian subjects, as to consent to the alienation of the electorate.

His majesty learns with concern, that it is in agitation to give up Anspach, and other parts of his Prussian majesty's dominions to Bavaria, in consequence of a convention with France, but he does not pretend any right to interfere, or to give any opinion with respect to the propriety of the measures, whatever they may be, which his Prussian majesty may deem eligible, for the interest of his crown and people; at the same time it is to be observed, that his majesty, whether in his capacity of king of Great Britain, or in that of elector of Hanover, was in no wise a party to the convention alluded to, or responsible for its consequences. The cessions therefore which his Prussian majesty may make to his majesty's enemies can surely never be alledged as a justification for taking to himself his majesty's lawful inheritance.

His majesty therefore hopes that his Prussian majesty will follow the honorable dictates of his own heart, and will demonstrate to the world, that whatever sacrifices the present circumstances may induce him to make, with respect to his own territories, he will not set the dreadful example of indemnifying himself at the expence of a third party, whose sentiments and conduct towards his Prussian majesty and his subjects have been uniformly friendly and pacific.

No. IV.—Note Verbale.

Until the explosion of the last continental war, his Prussian majesty had no other object in view, than to secure the tranquility of his monarchy, and that of the neighboring states.

He was then able to effect this upon terms which met the entire approbation of every court. He has been desirous of doing the same since the breaking out of the present war. But the choice of the means has no longer been in his power. France has considered Hanover as her conquest, and her troops were on the point of entering it, for the purpose of disposing of it definitively according to the pleasure of the French emperor, without the possibility of his Britannic majesty's preventing it.

The occupation of that country by his Prussian majesty, and the shutting of the ports in the German seas, and that of Lubeck, against the British flag (as was the case during the possession of Hanover by the French) were the indispensible conditions of an arrangement by which the country is secured against the entry of foreign troops, and the quiet of the north of Germany is preserved.

This has not been obtained with painful sacrifices on his majesty's part. Those of the house of Hanover are in no degree to be attributed to the king's measure, but are the inevitable consequences of a war, which his conciliating policy has in vain endeavored to prevent. This war might have produced still more serious consequences. The treaty between Prussia and France at least protects the northern states from farther evils; and could every power but duly appreciate how much they are indebted to the system he has adopted, the king would with justice obtain the gratitude of all.

No. 5.—The proclamation of count Schullenburg, dated Hanover, March 28, ordering the ports of the North Sea, as well as all the rivers running into it, to be shut against the trade of Great Britain in conformity to a treaty between Prussia and France. This proclamation has already appeared *verbatim* in this paper.

PRUSSIAN PATENT.

"We, Frederick William, King of Prussia, &c. &c. make known and declare as follow:

"The wish to secure our faithful subjects and the neighboring states of the North of Germany during the war, and to preserve and confirm the duration of the blessings of peace, was at all times the intention of our indefatigable endeavors.—These wholesome measures were made known, upon some recent occasions, as the object of our late Patent, dated January 27, 1806, according to which the Electoral States of Brunswick, Lunenburg in Germany, were taken possession of by our troops, when the administration of the same passed into our hands. But in consequence of the exchange of the Electorate of Hanover, in consequence of the cession of three of the provinces of our monarchy, and for the permanent tranquility of our subjects and the neighboring states, we have found it indispensably necessary to enter into and conclude a convention with his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy; and as the electoral states of the house of Brunswick, situated in Germany, were obtained by the emperor Napoleon by *right of conquest*, we hereby declare that the *right of possession* of the territory of that house has passed over to us, in consideration of the cession of three of our provinces, and is now subject to our power only; consequently from the present time, the government and administration of these countries will be administered simply in our name alone, and under our supreme authority.

"We therefore call upon all persons, whatever may have been the functions assigned them, to execute those functions only in our name, and under our authority.

"Count Schulenberg Kehnert, and the commissioners who were attached to him, expect no less than all the prelates, the burghers, and the inhabitants in general, will obediently conform themselves to the order of things, which a *new era* has rendered necessary for their tranquility and well being; and, in so doing, they will afford his majesty a proof of their devotion to their country.

"So, on our part, nothing shall be neglected to confirm them in the persuasion of our paternal situation, and our sincere wish to render them happy.

(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Schulenberg.

Haugwitz.

April 1, 1806.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the order of the day being read for taking his majesty's message into consideration,

Mr. Secretary Fox said it was impossible that the indignation of this house should not be excited by every part of this message. The sensation would be that of gratitude for the forbearance of his majesty to involve this country in war for any aggressions committed against Hanover. But the utmost indignation must be excited by the subsequent aggravation of hostilities against the commerce of this country, and the respect due from one crowned head to another. He did not attribute this so much to the king of Prussia personally, but to the bad counsels he listens to. The whole of this originated in a convention between France and Prussia, concluded at Vienna, on the 15th of December. The king of Prussia was then appointed a mediator, and had to depend upon as well his own army as that of the emperor of Russia in Germany, and the promise of liberal subsidies from this country, if he should be driven into war. But, instead of relying upon these, he turned upon us a friendly power, to indemnify himself for such cessions as France demanded of him, by seizing upon the territories of his oldest and best friends. This was an instance of depravity never to be found in the worst periods of any time.

Spain and Holland were compelled to surrender some of their own possessions from terror; but they spare themselves the baseness and enormity of being compelled by terror to commit spoliations upon others. That last degradation was reserved for Prussia alone. At last he takes Hanover as a gift from France by conquest before the war was terminated; a thing before unknown in the history of all the perfidies ever committed in this world. He was aware that our just resentment for this treatment must not only fall upon neutral, but even on friendly countries; but there was cases in which the dearest interests must be sacrificed; and nothing was more necessary than that we should make a signal example of Prussia on this occasion, in order to support the principles of right and justice. It was true that this country could do little more than manifest its resentment by itself—but with the assistance of others which may be done, and the king of Prussia take the consequences.

Prussia had only obtained the nominal possession of an exhausted country, that may be useless to it; and perhaps even that would not remain, for France seemed ever since to treat it as a power with which it was necessary to hold any terms—as mere subjugated slaves. The remaining topics of his speech would much exceed the limits of this paper: and it will be sufficient to say, that he nearly exhausted every argument to shew the scandalous grossness of the king of Prussia. He concluded with moving an address, thanking his majesty for his communication, promising him support, and echoing the sentiments and expressions of the message.

Lord Castlereagh expressed his entire concurrence in the motion, which was afterwards agreed to *nem. con.*

On the motion of Mr. Secretary Fox, it was ordered to be presented to his majesty by such members as are of the privy council.

Marquis of Wellesley.

Mr. Sheridan rose, conformably to his notice, to move for rescinding the order for printing the charge exhibited by an honorable member yesterday, against the marquis of Wellesley. In doing so, he did not mean to retreat from the opinion which he had given, respecting the impropriety of bringing such a charge without documents. The honorable member who made the charge had moved for volumes of papers, which had little or no connection with the matter at issue; & although piles of papers had been laid on the table, on the motions of the honorable gentleman, yet he complained that papers for making out his charges against the marquis of Wellesley had not been produced. He supposed the honorable gentleman would not consider the letters of the Marquis Cornwallis to the court of directors as evidence on which such a charge should be made, and independently of those, the charge contained scarcely any thing more which had even the semblance of evidence. On the subject of the papers lately moved for by the honorable gentleman (Mr. Paul) he would wish to hear the opinion of his right honorable friend (Mr. Addington) as to the probable time in which they could be produced. The right honorable gentleman then moved that the order be discharged.

Mr. Addington replied, that if he *were* to judge of the future from his experience of the past, three or more months must elapse before all the papers moved for could be prepared by the clerks.

Mr. Paul observed, that he had moved for papers ten months ago which were offered to substantiate the charge, and as they had not been produced, he thought it better to comply with the wishes of some gentlemen in bringing the charge forward, meaning however to sustain it with those papers when they should be produced.

After a few words from Mr. Smith, the question was then put and carried.

On the question for the third reading of the witnesses eligibility bill,

It was opposed by Mr. Tyrwhitt, Sir Vicary Gibbs, Mr. Percival, and the master of the rolls, and supported by Mr Secretary Fox, Mr. Morris, Mr. Fonblanque, and the solicitor general.

The house divided on the question—Ayes 51, Noes 18—Majority 33.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, and ordered back to the Lords.

The house adjourned at ten o'clock.

Capture of the brig Argyle.

NASSAU, (N. P.) May 13.

Extract from a journal of Mr. Peter Reid's who was passenger and part owner of the British brig Argyle, captain M'Nicoll, captured off the Grand Caicos, by the French schooner privateer Lioness, captain Mayson (or la Loupe.)

April 21, at 10 P. M. laid too for the land; at 4 A. M. the 22d, made sail ag[ain] at 5 do. saw a sail standing after us; [at] past 6 saw the Grand Caicos, right ahead and bore away a little; found the strange sail coming up with us very fast, and cleared for action; at 8 hauled up our courses and handed top gallant sails, then laid to on the starboard tack, fired a gun across the vessels hawse, and shewed our colors, which she immediately returned, shewing French colors—we continued engaging her for [20] minutes, when she got under our stern, lashed her bowsprit to our boom, and boarded; our people having all deserted their quarters, the captain, mate and myself excepted; thus we were captured, but never struck our colors. The captain received a slight wound from a musket ball during the action; and after being boarded, had one of his fingers cut off with

abre; our boy shot myself slightly woun[d] It is remarkable that [no] board the Argyle [fi]red a brass nine po[un]der, when within pis[tol] ve hundred musket[s] kept up a constant fi[re] our mainsails, masts, windows, &c. were On taking possessio[n] least myself) plunde[red] even the letters I had on my being taken o[ut] the captain recovere[d] loons, two waistcoat[s] stockings for me. C[ount] count of his wounds main on board the Ar[gyle] off for Barracoa, and board the privateer; 9 pounder, four 5's, [with] 89 men; the Argyle [had] four 6's, with 15 men mate and myself inclu[ded] the 23d, the privateer leeward, and immedia[tely] wind being light, she p[ut] aside, but did not ove[r] 4 o'clock P. M. when after exchanging one s[hot] be a small privateer sc[hoo]ner, mounting two ers, commanded by ca[p]tain manned with only 14 o'clock A. M. the 21th of 10 ships, about 4 with a small felucca d[ogger] Lioness having made a she immediately came ported them to be En[emy] without any convoy, t[hey] mong them for three s[hips] had exchanged several was armed and manned that she only waited to privateer to assist him and that this ship would it was then determined, the two privateers, to n[ot] privateer, and that th[ey] should immediately p[ut] (the breeze being very li[ght] fortunes. At 11 o'clo[ck] within shot, but being d[ark] ing, they did not fire, chantmen (who were d[own] battle.

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thus) — — —

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pistol shot, when they [all] dous fire on the privatee[r] tooished them; they, with desperation, for a quarters, when they we[re] The Lioness was twice man hurt. On getting t[o] tance from the merchan[t] teers again held a cou[n]cil they determined on sendi[ng] privateer to Barracoa leagues distant) for as other two to watch the f[ir]st tinued doing until 10 o 25th, when they discove[red] ward, close hawled, wh[ich] much, but depending on sailing, they stood for h[im] be the ship Active, capt[ain] from Port de Cavello, Philadelphia, on board as all the other prisoners ed to the Argyle excepte[d] board the Lioness) were On taking my departu[re] teer, it is but justice to on board, I as well as a were treated with the g[reat]est the captain and first lieut[enant] doctor, I shall not at p[re]sent comments on his condu[ct] chance of war put it in render him any assistan[ce] cheerfulness do it, whic[h] be the greatest punishm[ent] upon him, if he is education, which, were for a man of his professi[on] doubt very much. The gain gone in pursuit of

May 6

Further particulars respe[cting] brig Cyrus, Captain J. Ha[ll] Sailed from Havana on the 23d made the Florida [coast] N. the following day obs[erved] wind then blowing hard an[d] to S. W. steered n northe[rly] Florida shore on board; ab[out] veered round to west and bl[ew] which continued during the fea, and with unremitted v[io]lence kept the vessel close a[board]

on friendly countries: but there was
in which the dearest interests must
cribed; and nothing was more neces.
an that we should make a signal ex.
of Prussia on this occasion, in order
rt the principles of right and just-
was true that this country could
le more than manifest its resentment
lf—but with the assistance of others
may be done, and the king of Prus-
ke the consequences.
ussia had only obtained the nominal
ssion of an exhausted country, that
e useless to it; and perhaps even that
l not remain, for France seemed ever
to treat it as a power with which it
ecessary to hold any terms—as mere
gated slaves. The remaining topics
s speech would much exceed the li-
of this paper: and it will be sufficient
y, that he nearly exhausted every ar-
ent to shew the scandalous g ressions
e king of Prussia. He concluded
moving an address, thanking his ma-
for his communication, promising him
ort, and echoing the sentiments and
essions of the message.
rd Castlereagh expressed his entire concur.
in the motion, which was afterwards agreed
m. con.
n the motion of Mr. Secretary Fox, it was
ed to be presented to his majesty by such
bers as are of the privy council.
Marquis of Wellesley.
r. Sheridan rose, conformably to his notice,
ove for rescinding the order for printing the
ge exhibited by an honorable member yes-
ay, against the marquis of Wellesley. In
g so he did not mean to retreat from the
ion which he had given, respecting the im.
riety of bringing such a charge without do.
ents. The honorable member who made the
ge had moved for volumes of papers, which
little or no connection with the matter at is-
& although piles of papers had been laid on
table, on the motions of the honorable gen.
an, yet he complained that papers for mak.
out his charges against the marquis of Wel.
ey had not been produced. He supposed the
norable gentleman would not consider the let.
of the Marquis Cornwallis to the court of
ctors as evidence on which such a charge
uld be made, and independently of those, the
rge contained scarcely any thing more which
even the semblance of evidence. On the
j-ct of the papers lately moved for by the ho.
able gentleman (Mr. Paul) he would wish to
r the opinion of his right honorable friend
lr. Addington) as to the probable time in
ch they could be produced. The right ho.
table gentleman then moved that the order be
charged.
Mr. Addington replied, that if he were to
dge of the future from his experience of the
st, three or more months must elapse before all
e papers moved for could be prepared by the
erks.
Mr. Paul observed, that he had moved for pa-
rs ten months ago which were ordered to lie
ntiate the charge, and as they had not been
oduced, he thought it better to comply with
e wishes of some gentlemen in bringing the
arge forward, meaning however to sustain it
ith those papers when they should be produ.
d.
After a few words from Mr. Smith, the ques-
on was then put and carried.
On the question for the third reading of the
itnesses eligibility bill,
It was opposed by Mr. Tyrwhitt, Sir Vicary
bbs, Mr. Percival, and the master of the rolls,
nd supported by Mr Secretary Fox, Mr. Mor.
s, Mr. Fo. blanque, and the solicitor general.
The house divided on the question—Ayes 51
Noes 18—Majority 33.
The bill was then read a third time and pas.
ed, and ordered back to the Lords.
The house adjourned at ten o'clock.

Capture of the brig Argyle.

NASSAU, (N. P.) May 13.

Extract from a journal of Mr. Peter Reid's
who was passenger and part owner of the
British brig Argyle, captain M'Nicoll,
captured off the Grand Caicos, by the
French schooner privateer Lioness, capt.
Mayson (or la Loupe.)

April 21, at 10 P. M. laid too for the
and; at 4 A. M. the 22d, made sail again
at 5 do. saw a sail standing after us; half
past 6 saw the Grand Caicos, right ahead
and bore away a little; found the strange
sail coming up with us very fast, and clear-
ed for action; at 8 hauled up our courses
and handed top gallant sails, then laid us
on the starboard tack, fired a gun across the
vessels hawse, and shewed our colors which
she immediately returned, shewing French
colors—we continued engaging her for 2
minutes, when she got under our stern
lashed her bowsprit to our boom, and
boarded; our people having all deserted
their quarters, the captain, mate and my-
self excepted; thus we were captured, but
never struck our colors. The captain re-
ceived a slight wound from a musket ball
during the action; and after being board-
ed, had one of his fingers cut off with a
sabre; our boy shot through the arm, and myself slightly wounded in the shoulder; it is remarkable that no person was killed on board the Argyle; the privateer having fired a brass nine pounder three times into her, when within pistol shot, charged with five hundred musket balls each time, and kept up a constant fire of sixty muskets; our mainsails, masts, pumps, spars, cabin windows, &c. were completely peppered. On taking possession of us, we were (at least myself) plundered of every article, even the letters I had in charge; however, on my being taken on board the privateer the captain recovered four pair of pantaloons, two waistcoats, and two pair of stockings for me. Capt M'Nicoll, on account of his wounds, was allowed to remain on board the Argyle, which was sent off for Barracoa, and I was detained on board the privateer; she mounted 1 Brass 9 pounder, four 5's, with 50 muskets, and 89 men; the Argyle mounted two 9's and four 6's, with 15 men and a boy, captain, mate and myself included. At day break, the 23d, the privateer discovered a sail to leeward, and immediately gave chase; the wind being light, she pulled with 13 sweeps aside, but did not overtake their chase till 4 o'clock P. M. when they took the vessel after exchanging one shot; she proved to be a small privateer schooner of New Providence, mounting two 6 and two 4 pounders, commanded by captain B Bethell, and manned with only 14 or 15 hands; at 4 o'clock A. M. the 24th, discovered a fleet of 10 ships, about 4 miles to windward, with a small felucca dogging them. The Loness having made a signal to the felucca, she immediately came along side, and reported them to be English merchantmen, without any convoy, that she had been among them for three successive days, and had exchanged several shot, with one that was armed and manned from the others, that she only waited to fall in with another privateer to assist him in taking this ship, and that this ship would be an easy capture; it was then determined, by the captains of the two privateers, to man the Providence privateer, and that the three schooners should immediately pull up their sweeps (the breeze being very light) and make their fortunes. At 11 o'clock A. M. they got within shot, but being determined on boarding, they did not fire, neither did the merchantmen (who were drawn up in a line of battle.

— —
— —
thus) — — until within
— —
— —

pistol shot, when they opened a tremendous fire on the privateers which truly astonished them; they, however, fought with desperation, for an hour and three quarters, when they were glad to sheer off. The Lioness was twice hulled, but not a man hurt. On getting to a respectable distance from the merchant ships, the privateers again held a council of war, when they determined on sending the Providence privateer to Barracoa (being about 20 leagues distant) for assistance, and the other two to watch the fleet. this they continued doing until 10 o'clock, P. M. the 25th, when they discovered a sail to leeward, close hawled, which they dreaded much, but depending on the superiority in sailing, they stood for her: she proved to be the ship Active, captain John Vernon from Port de Cavello, of and bound for Philadelphia, on board of which I as well as all the other prisoners (two that belonged to the Argyle excepted, who entered on board the Lioness) were put.

On taking my departure from this privateer, it is but justice to remark, that while on board, I as well as all other prisoners, were treated with the greatest civility by the captain and first lieutenant: as for the doctor, I shall not at present make any comments on his conduct, but should the chance of war put it in my power even to render him any assistance I should with cheerfulness do it, which I consider would be the greatest punishment I could inflict upon him, if he is a man of liberal education, which, were it not necessary for a man of his profession to be, I should doubt very much. The privateers are again gone in pursuit of the fleet.

May 6.

Further particulars respecting the loss of the brig Cyrus, Captain J. Havens Horton.

Sailed from Havana on the 12th March, on the 23d made the Florida shore in lat. 24, 30. N. the following day observed in 25, 8, the wind then blowing hard and varying from S. E to S. W. steered a northerly course to keep the Florida shore on board; about 5 P. M. the wind veered round to west and blew a tremendous gale which continued during the night, with a heavy sea, and with unremitted violence, in the morning kept the vessel close upon the wind in order to avoid danger from the Bahama shore; on the 24th, at 2 A. M. the water changed color; immediately wore ship to the southward, and before her sails had filled she struck upon a reef of rocks lying between Sandy Key and Wood Key, on the little Bahama bank, and almost immediately bilged, the sea making a free breach over her, stove the small boat on deck—at 10 A. M. part of the vessel's keel came up shattered to pieces, and soon after the main deck began to rip up fore and aft, and the quarter deck was momentarily expected to be torn up; at eleven the deck being considerably shattered, they attempted to hoist out the long boat in order if possible to reach one of the keys, which however was struck by a sea and dashed to pieces; in this perilous situation with scarcely a hope of saving their lives, they remained until 3 P. M. when the gale began to moderate; they then, with much difficulty repaired the small boat so as to float, and at 7, the storm having considerably abated, the captain, supercargo, mate and two seamen (three seamen remaining on board) left the wreck and in about two hours landed on Sandy Key, a small uninhabited desert; the following morning the storm having subsided, the boat was sent to the wreck, and returned with a supply of provisions and water, the six succeeding days they were enabled to proceed to and from the wreck, and with much exertion saved part of the sails, masts, and rigging, after remaining on the key 14 days, the mate and three seamen took the boat in search of some of the wreckers for assistance, the captain, supercargo, and remainder of the crew were taken off, with what was saved, by the Shr. Centipede, captain Sawyer, and arrived here on the 20th. The mate and three seamen have also arrived.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Curracoa, to his friends in this town, dated May 15, 1805, received by the schooner Alert, arrived here in 13 days passage.

"Business of all kinds has been perfectly at a stand for some time, owing to an embargo on the Main, in consequence of Miranda's expedition. I believe the embargo will be removed immediately, as we have certain accounts of the *capture of two of his schooners, and the ship being forced to leave the coast.*"

Captain Vincent, from Havannah, informs that a few days before he sailed, the British frigate Arethusa had got on shore on the Collorados Reef, and was obliged to throw all her guns except six overboard, together with her water and provisions; in a day or two after she fell in with the Ildefonso, a Spanish 74, from Havanna, who give chase to her, but was unable to come up with her. Capt. Pratt, from this port for Havanna, was afterwards boarded by the Arethusa; the captain informed him that it was their determination, had the Ildefonso come up with them, to have laid her along side and boarded her. Capt. Vincent left at Havana brig Hercules Courtney, Phillips, and schr. Republican, Welsh, to sail for this port in 12 days.

[*Charleston paper.*]

THE CRISIS.—A new and very excellent paper, under the above title, has recently been established in London, and of which, by the politeness of a gentleman who came passenger in the ship Fanny, we have received several of the latest numbers. They contain many interesting articles relative to the occurrences of the passing time, which, when our limits will permit, we shall lay before the reader. On the subject of the *king's possessions in Germany*, which have been lately seized by the house of Brandenburg, the editor of The Crisis communicates the following interesting observations. [*N. Y. D. Adv.*]

There are few subjects less understood than the importance of Hanover to England. It must be still within the memory of many of us that the slightest regard of our kings to their electoral dominions excited a most general clamor. It is doubtless pardonable in subjects to be jealous even to excess of the affection of their sovereign, but the real interests of this country were but ill understood when Hanover was the object of this grudge. It may answer a good end to explain this more fully.

In the first place, Hanover is the first and connecting link in the chain of our constitutional system.

As long as England, depending upon her internal and agricultural sources, growing only sufficient for her own supply, and manufacturing only to the same extent; in a word, so long as England had not reached the utmost point of her civil progress, so long might England in safety preserve herself aloof from continental connection.—— The argument was then more than metaphorically good, that as an island, nature had separated us from the continent, and given us a system of our own; that we were a lofty but fertile rock rising from the bottom of the waters; a natural garrison, which, having sufficient within its walls for defence and consumption, might look securely on the world beneath.

But it is the part of commerce to withdraw us from the simplicity of nature. It forces its object not merely into contact, but into cohesion. In this condition, whatever affects the one, is almost equally felt by the other. The nations thus mutually embracing and embraced, under the commercial system, that blow must be directed with more than common dexterity, which can fall upon the one, without communicating the effect of the violence to the other. Under the commercial system, nations cease to be individuals, and become members of a body, of which commerce is the vital principle; the blood which circulating equally through all the parts, maintains and cherishes all alike.

So much as to the general principle of the necessity of continental connection. The inutility of these connections was the favorite topic upon the commencement of the reign of the present king, and in the variety of political opinion even in the present day, there are not wanting those who still urge the same arguments, and hesitate to consider as an evil the present separation of Hanover and England. To these indeed there is a sufficient answer in the event which instantaneously followed this seperation, *i. e.* the exclusion of British merchants from almost all the ports of the continent.

It may, in fact, be considered as a fundamental principle, that the preservation of our continental connections is essentially necessary to us.

I. For the preservation of our commerce.

II. For the preservation of the very existence of our empire.

The loss of Hanover, therefore, is essentially injurious to us under this point of view. It diminishes what may be called the cohesion of our continental connection. It is a brick at least out of the general fabrick, and the violent abruption of it has certainly shaken, in a slight degree, perhaps the structure. It has assuredly done something to diminish the integrity, and of course the strength of the whole.

Hanover was in fact the German seat; the Gothic Villa of England; it was here we kept an hospitable board, and had a kind domestic intercourse with our German neighbors; our continental friends were ever welcome to us, and seeing us live amongst them they considered us as one of themselves. England in possession, and in the friendly use of Hanover, was more than half German; a point doubtless of no inconsiderable importance, when we considered the necessity of German alliance.

Nor is this loss of one cord of connection the only evil of our loss of Hanover. There is one still more important and more immediate; Hanover, so long as she was our own, was the rallying post of the northern confederacy; it was here that we sent our continental army; here they found a home, and all the conveniences of being in their own country; here they could wait till they were joined by their allies; here they were in no want of supplies. In a word to comprehend every thing here they were in their own country.

Such was Hanover then, what is Hanover now?

——— Tenedos notesima fama
Insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manerent.
Nunc tantum sinus, et statio malefida carinis

Let us now put a final question; in any future expedition on the continent where is our army to find a home or a harbor? Is it to depend upon the caprice, the fidelity, and what is still worse, on the prudence and exertions of our ally, in procuring the necessary magazines, provisions, &c.? A most important consideration. The Russians found it so at Austerlitz.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

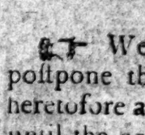
ARRIVED,

Schooner Alert, Capt. Dye, 13 days from Curracoa—coffee & Dyewoods—Jonah Thompson and Son.

Left there schooner Sukey and Peggy, of and for Philadelphia, to sail the same day; schooner Henrietta, of and for Baltimore, in 8 or 10 days; schooner Polly, of Boston, to sail for N. York in 5 or 6 days; schooner Hope, Captain Watts, just arrived from Baltimore. The brig Hope, Capt. Lake, of Philadelphia, was cast away on Bonera, a few days before Capt. Dye sailed; one of the crew came passenger in the Alert—nothing saved from the wreck. Spoke nothing on the passage.

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. will be Sold, on Irvin's wharf,



THE
Schooner ANN,
Burthen 44 72 95 tons. Terms, one third in hand—balance on a credit of two and four months.
Philip G. Marsteller.
June 4. dtf

Wanted to Purchase,
A few likely young NEGROES of both sexes, for which a liberal price will be paid if application is made this day or by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, at
Hodgkins's Tavern.
July 4 3*

POSTPONEMENT.

Public Sale.
By virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel M'Carty to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from the said Daniel M'Carty to Jonathan and Mahlon Schofield, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 24th day of this present month, part of that tract of land called Mount Air, whereon the said Mecarty now lives lying upon Accotinque Creek, in the county of Fairfax, adjoining Gardner's Mill Land, distant about 11 or 12 miles from Alexandria. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
June 4. dtf
Phineas Janney,
Andrew Schofield.

☞ We have thought proper to postpone the sale of the above Land heretofore advertised for the 31st May, until the 27th of June, when it will be positively sold. P. J. & A. S.

For the Convenience of Families,
(If sufficient encouragement is afforded)
EDWARD LEE,
Baker, Royal-street, near Gadsby's;
WILL commence on Monday next, the 9th instant, and continue during the summer months every day from 11 o'clock, in the forenoon to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to bake in the best manner, such dishes as may be sent to him, consisting either of meats, pies, puddings, &c. and bread, on terms that will be considered moderate.
☞ Loaf Bread baking continued as usual.
June 4. eo3w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust given to me by James Kennedy jr. in order to satisfy certain debts therein specified, due to John Laird, Messrs. Chamberlain and Humphreys, Gabriel Wood, and Joel and Jonathan Pratt, I do hereby offer for sale by private contract, the whole of the stock in trade of the said James Kennedy, jr. as it was deposited with me; and he not having complied with the condition therein contained, and redeemed the same agreeably to his undertaking in the deed of trust, and it being the stock of a Druggist and Chemist, may be worthy the attention of some person in that line of business. If no proposals are offered to me before the first day of July, I shall then expose the same to public sale, together with all the household furniture conveyed to me by the said James Kennedy, jr. to satisfy the purposes of the said deed, under the terms and conditions therein contained.
James Saunderson, *Trustee.*
June 4.

Five Dollars Reward.
Strayed from the subscriber about three weeks ago, a small black and white COW, without horns, she was in good order and near calving. I purchased her of a man from Loudoun county and it is probable she may be making for that country. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver her to me in Alexandria.
WILLIAM HARPER.
June 4. eo3t

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust from *Benjamin Talbut*, now deceased, late of Fairfax county, to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain debt due from the said Talbut to Jonah Thompson and Richard Veitch, of the town of Alexandria and district of Columbia, will be exposed to public sale, for *cash*, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, a certain tract of LAND, situated on the head waters of Piney Branch, in the said county of Fairfax, adjoining the lands of Mr. Thomas Mellan, and about two and a half miles from Fairfax court house; containing 324 and a half acres, together with all the improvements, buildings, &c. thereon; being the same tract of land on which the said Talbut lately resided, and now in possession of his widow.
Sale will commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.
David Stuart.
June 2. taw2dJy.

LOST,

THIS morning, supposed somewhere in Prince-street, *FORTY DOLLARS* in Bank Notes, viz.—Three Ten Dollar and Two Five Dollar Notes, wrapped in a piece of newspaper. Whoever finds and will bring it to the subscriber, shall receive Five Dollars reward, and no questions asked.

JOSEPH RINKER.

June 2. 3t

NOTICE.

THE time allowed in the order of the Common Council of this town, for filling up or draining of the marshes in its vicinity, by the proprietors of those marshes, having expired, and no progress made therein, it has become my duty to have it done; this work will therefore be commenced in two or three days, and as the requisite labor will be considerable, and also as a speedy accomplishment of the object is believed to be important, as it may influence the health of the inhabitants in each district: *I therefore give notice*, That for good laborers who know well how to use spades and shovels, liberal wages will be given, in warrants on the town treasury, together with a moderate allowance of whiskey.

John Mandeville,
Superintendant of Police.

June 2. d3t

TO LET,

An elegant Brick Dwelling and Warehouse,

IN one of the best stands in the town of Alexandria, for the *Flour* and *Grocery* Business. The terms will be very moderate if applied for soon.

Andrew Scholfield.

May 28. eo

N. B I have just received a quantity of full inch thick Boards, of an excellent quality—and a quantity of three feet Shingles. *A S*

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the hon. the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the County of Alexandria, made between Richard Prince, compt. and the heirs and representatives of Robert M'Crea, deceased, defendants, will be sold, at Public Sale, on Saturday the 14th day of June, at the Coffee House, in Alexandria, on a credit of six months: One moiety of an annual ground rent, of 114 dollars upon a lot in Union-street, leased to Thomas Crandle, on which there is erected a three story brick house; also, one moiety of an annual ground rent of 48 dollars, on a lot leased to Michael Thorn, in Wales's Alley, now the property of Samuel Nichols, on which there is improvements; also on a credit of six and twelve months, one moiety of a lot of ground on Pitt street, fronting 46 feet, and running back 123 feet 5 inches, security will be required on the above property for the payment of the purchase money.

G. Deneale, *Commissioner.*

May 20. d14Je

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from James Brandon and Elizabeth his wife, dated the 21st of February, 1805, for the purpose thereby intended, will be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 27th day of August next, a LOT of GROUND, fronting 22 feet 3 inches on the east side of Water street, and 150 feet deep, situated between Duke and Prince streets, in the town of Alexandria; whereon is erected a neat and convenient Frame Dwelling house.

Thomas Vowell, *Trustee.*

May 28. d f

Runaway Negro JACK.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Pomonkey Neck, Charles county, Maryland, on the 15th of last June, a Negro man, named JACK, about 50 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, lusty and well made, his voice in common loud, and bold in his looks and manner. I dont know any thing that would make a stranger suspect Jack's elopement sooner than that of calling himself a *Baptist*, and fond of argument.

JACK came from Guinea when he was about 12 or 13 years of age. There is a scar on the back of one of his hands occasioned by a burn or scald while an infant, it must be discovered by strict notice; each of his shins are flame colored about 4 or 5 inches in length and better than one inch broad in different places.

Whoever brings said Jack home, or secures him in jail that I get him again, shall receive *Twenty Dollars* for the first 20 miles, *Thirty Dollars* for 30 miles, or *Forty Dollars* for 50 miles, and One Shilling for each mile after, and reasonable charges paid by

RICHARD BRANDT.

May 30. eo

☞ The above Negro Jack eloped from me better than twelve months past, and was brought home by one of Judge Washington's overseer's, with a pass and recommendation signed by Thomas Teat, Middle River Neck, Baltimore county, dated May 23, 1805. Jack then called himself *Thomas Harris.*

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of Alexandria, on Sunday the 25th instant, a RED COW, about the common size, is a good looking Cow, both ears are cropt, and the left ear has a hole in it and a piece out at the bottom, her horns stand wide a part, has a long tail, the end of which is white. The above reward will be paid for bringing her to me, by

James Smith.

May 28. 6t

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be exposed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Loudoun, the property of *Thomas Atwood Diggs*, Esq One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1097 acres, lying about three miles from Leesburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of about six thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mentioned. The sale will be made to the highest bidder for ready money, and will commence on the 13th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg, and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan,
W. C. Selden, } *Commissioners.*

April 22. dtf

☞ THE Subscriber and possessor of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn any person who may incline to purchase under the above decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or aid in any manner the procuring a title to perfect such sales the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 24.

☞ The public are notified, and all persons are cautioned, against purchasing certain lands in Loudoun county, Virginia, decreed by the superior court of Chancery, to be sold as the property of Thomas Atwood Digges, and advertised by the commissioners, Swan and Seldon, to be sold at Leesburg on the 13th day of June next; the fee of said estate being clearly vested in and belonging to William Dudley Digges, of Maryland, an infant under age.

ROBERT BRENT, attorney in fact for the estate of William Dudley Digges.

City of Washington, April 28. [May 7] dtf

BREWERY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell all his interest in that extensive BREWERY in Alexandria, which he now occupies; of which there is eleven years of an unexpired lease to come from September next.

This Brewery is on an extensive plan, having two Copper Boilers of 1200 and 500 gallons, and every working utensil complete, with Malt House, Kiln and Mill.

To the capitalist this concern offers every inducement, who is skilled himself, or can procure a person skilled in brewing; as the business may be extended so as to become extremely valuable.

Proposals will be received to the first of July. Every necessary information may be had, and letters post paid attended to, by applying to

Thomas Cruse.

May 5. d w&zawtf

Just Published,

For Sale at ROBERT GRAY's *Book Store,*

BROOKES's

General Gazetteer Improved;

Or a New and Compendious

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;

CONTAINING

A description of the empires, kingdoms, states, provinces, cities, towns, forts, seas, harbors, rivers, lakes, mountains, capes, &c. in the known world—with the government, customs, manners, and religion of the inhabitants; the extent, boundaries, and natural productions of each country; the trade, manufactures, and curiosities of the cities and towns, their longitude, latitude, bearings and distances in English miles, from remarkable places; and the various events by which they have been distinguished—including a detail of the countries, cities, boroughs, market towns, and principal villages, in Great Britain and Ireland—together with a succinct account of at least, seven hundred cities, towns and villages in the United States, more than has appeared in any preceding edition of the same work; in which the numerous mistakes and deficiencies of European Gazetteers, respecting this country, are corrected and supplied—illustrated by eight maps, neatly executed.—Price 3 dollars 50 cents.

ALSO,

Scott's Geographical Dictionary of the United States. Price 2 dollars 50 cents.

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Davie's Modern Geography for Schools, Price 1 dollar 50 cents.

Pinkerton's Geography abridged, for do. Price 1 dollar.

Walker's Elements of Geography and of Natural and Civil History, with Maps and Plates, London edition. Price 4 dollars.

April 24. 2aw2m

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

ROBERT GRAY,

THE SECOND VOLUME OF

CHASE's TRIAL.

Price to subscribers Two Dollars Fifty Cents for the second volume—To non-subscribers Five Dollars the sett.

May 22 d

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ss. ——*March adjourned session*, 1806.

Moses Coath, George M'Munn, and Robert M Munn, *complt's.*
AGAINST
William Powers, Jas. Galloway, and Thomas Moore, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, William Powers, not having entered his appearance according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said William Powers is not an inhabitant of this district but by his counsel, it is on motion of the complainant ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next and enter his appearance and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants, James Carnd, William Galloway, and Thos. Moore, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate and effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant, William Powers, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in both of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A Copy—Test,

G. DENEALE, C. C.

May 19. ra4m

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.—March adjourned session, 1806

John Hallowell, *Complainant,* vs.
Kearney Wharton, Rufus Bigelow, John G. Proud, John G. Ladd, & Thomas Vowell, jun. President of the Bank of Potomac—*Defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant KEARNEY WHARTON, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Kearney Wharton is not an inhabitant of this district: On motion of the complainant by his counsel, is is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants Rufus Bigelow, John G. Proud, John G. Ladd, and and Thomas Vowell, jun. President of the Bank of Potomac, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by them owing to the estate, or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Kearney Wharton, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in both of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

May 19. oawam

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss. March adjourned session, 1806.

Josiah Watson, *Complainant,* v. s.
John R. Wheaton, James M'Cumachan, Bernard Ghequier, Dennis Ramsay, & George Clementson, *Defendants,* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Bernard Ghequier, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said Bernard Ghequier is not an inhabitant of this district: On motion of the complainant by his council, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in both of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy.

Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

May 19. oawzm

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

FREIGHT WANTED.

300 bbls. wanted on freight to Norfolk, and 400 ditto on freight to Richmond or Petersburg.—*Terms will be very moderate.*

Apply to

A. LINDO, *Broker.*

April 21.

BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store.

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that HE HAS OPENED A

Broker's Office and Commission Store

At the corner of Union and King streets,

WHERE he will be happy to render his services in those branches of business. Every species of public stock, merchandize, lands, houses, and vessels will be BOUGHT and SOLD on commission. Reasonable advances will be made on consignments; and acceptances will be given when such consignments are accompanied with orders to sell to meet payments. All kinds of produce and merchandize received on storage at the customary terms.

He has, at present, for Sale,

A first rate (gentleman's) Servant, young, likely, active and healthy, and may be had on trial. To save trouble, his price is 100 dollars, cash, or approved endorsed notes, negotiable in bank, at 60 days, with interest added.

Wanted to Hire,

A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old.

April 28.

N. B. FLOUR bought and sold at half per cent commission.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin, and
Souchong } *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.

Best Green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira,
Bucellas,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Tenerriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port } *WINES.*

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whiskey,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Florence Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, Morjohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the most lowest terms.

December 16.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor *N. P. Causin*, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Causin.

Maryland, Charles County, January 17. [Feb. 2.]

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.]

☞ SALES A

On every *Tuesd*
WILL BE
At the Vend
Corner of Prince a
A Variety of D
GROCER
[Particulars of which w
bills of the

All kind of goods whic
the prices of which are
time be viewed and purch
mitation and prices.

Philip G. M

For Live
To sail with all c
The
IN
Ca
Will ta
terms if ea
to the master on board, o
Marstel
May 29.

FOR S
On board the ship INTREP
wha
1500 sacks Liverp
100 tons common d
A few boxes Crown W
fferent sizes
Some crates well assorted
One cask Crucibles and
They will be sold low i
ately and taken from on b
Apply to
Marstelle
May 29.

SEED POT
I have received
50 barrels of SEED POT
ordinary good kind, which
M
May 30

SALT—
The CARGO of the
Capt. Br
—CONSISTIN
9000 bushels Coa
SAL
Will be sold on very reaso
date applicatio
Lawra
May 27.

Colston and
Have received from New
opening at their *Linen S*
opposite Mr. James Ruf
AN ASSORTM
Irish Linens, Diap
Brown Hollands, Platillas,
And daily
Diapers, Checks,
Flaxs, Sheetings, Threads,
Also for S
A few chests of Im
Teas, of the latest import
of Liverpool Salt.
May 9.

BOTTLED
To Morrow morning, at 7
raged, each succee
A dray with Bo
will go abou
When the citizens may
that wholesome beverage a
to be paid for on delivery.
☞ Orders from the co
dors will be executed on
Apply to
May 8.

FRESH
Now landing from on boa
from New
12 chests Young Hy
5 do. Hyson,
10 do. Hyson Ski
Which will be so
rate terms by
Jame
April 21.